

The Daily New Mexican

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MONDAY, APRIL 11.

The older John Wanamaker gets, the more he finds out what a wicked man Senator Mathew Quay is. But Quay gets there all the same.

The Democratic territorial committee has labored like the proverbial big mountain and has brought forth a very mouse-like address to the voters of New Mexico.

The cities of Seattle and Tacoma, that went Democratic in 1896, last Tuesday went solidly Republican. Straws show which way the wind blows and that it is blowing in a Republican direction surely.

Resignations of Democratic officials follow each other with commendable regularity. This is a good thing for the territory and a very good thing for the Republican party, and hurts no one except the few ex-officials. The greatest good for the greatest number must prevail.

How the course of the New Mexican and its editor is worrying some four by nine local statesmen who have the scribbler's itch and pay for getting their blowing into Democratic papers, thinking they are getting even. Yes, the course of the New Mexican and its editor hurts this ilk and hurts it greatly, hence their chagrin and bitter anger.

The country will stand by President McKinley regardless of the timid, of the jingoes, of the free silver men and papers, the yellow journals, the peace party and the rest of them. The country knows that the president knows what he is about and has an abiding faith in the president's wisdom, honesty of purpose and patriotism.

The New Mexican just at present has not much time to do anything else except to publish the news of interest to New Mexico, to do all it can for the advancement of the territory, to build up the Republican party, work for Republican success and do good even to its enemies in the newspaper line and elsewhere. This keeps this paper quite busy; hence it must leave newspaper fights alone and therefore it lets the other fellows do the jawing and the fighting.

The Chicago platform is a free trade platform pure and simple. The New Mexican Democratic territorial committee has for one of its planks a demand for the protection of the wool growing interests of the territory. This latter plank is to be used to catch suckers. The facts are too plain to fool the sheep raising and wool growing citizens of New Mexico to any great extent however. Under a Democratic administration and its policy, New Mexico wool sells for 6 to 7 cents and sheep at from 75 cents to \$1 per head. Under a Republican administration and its policy, New Mexico wool brings from 12 to 15 cents per pound and sheep sell at \$3 per head. When it is considered that New Mexico contains about 3,000,000 head of sheep and produces between 11,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds of wool per year, the difference in values is quite marked. And still the Democratic bosses want the wool men of New Mexico to vote their ticket.

Unjust Criticism.

During the past week there has been much criticism of the pope's action in trying to settle the Cuban question without war, and those most bitter in their assertions on this point have asserted time after time that the affair was none of the pope's business. It seems to all unprejudiced minds that these criticisms are in a large measure unjust and uncalled for.

The pope, as the acknowledged head of a great church, is in a position to wield a mighty influence; he knows that it is a terrible thing in which to engage, and he also knows that could he have effected a settlement that would have been satisfactory to the nations concerned, that a great step toward disarming the armies of Europe would have been taken. As a man of peace and possessing the influence he does, there was certainly nothing in his desire to avert an armed conflict that can rightly be criticised. Other religious bodies are as deeply concerned in the matter as is the Catholic church, and had there been a possible show for intervention by the pope, they would undoubtedly have joined with him in bringing about a peaceful understanding between this country and Spain.

The fact of the matter is, that there never was for a moment any hope for such intervention to succeed. In the first place there is a deep prejudice in the minds of the greater number of the people of all nations against any religious organization interfering with



Chas. A. Spiess, District Attorney, First District.

On Saturday afternoon Governor Otero appointed Hon. Chas. A. Spiess as district attorney for the First judicial district, vice Jacob H. Crist resigned. The appointment was not unexpected and hence certain renegade Republicans and of course, the Democratic leaders, made a bitter fight against it. The result shows how much their fight amounted to.

Charles A. Spiess was born in Johnson county, Missouri, March 19, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of his native state and completed his education at the Missouri normal college, from which institution he graduated with honor. In 1888 he came to New Mexico, being first employed in clerical work in Las Vegas. He then settled in Mora county where he served for a year as deputy probate clerk and deputy assessor with credit and ability. Removing to Santa Fe, he completed his law studies, which he had commenced while still at the normal college, under the law firm of Catron, Knaebel & Clancy, being admitted to practice before the district and supreme courts of the territory in 1891. Subsequently, upon the dissolution of the above law firm, Mr. Catron associated Mr. Spiess with himself under the name of Catron & Spiess, this partnership existing until the fall of 1897, when it was dissolved and Mr. Spiess commenced practice on his own account.

During the years 1893, 1894 and 1895, Mr. Spiess was elected and served faithfully as a member of the board of education of the city of Santa Fe. In the 1894 elections, Mr. Spiess was a candidate for member of the legislative council from Santa Fe county upon the Republican ticket, being defeated by only 13 votes out of a total vote of over 3,000. In November, 1896, he again ran for the same position, being

things temporal. The popular idea of the work of any church is that it is to confine its labors to preparing souls for the world to come, and that matters outside of that work do not concern the ecclesiastical. Right or wrong, that is the manner in which the world looks upon the church these days, and the pope's effort was doomed to failure for that reason. Nevertheless, the good intentions of the religious element should not be impugned—the cause was worthy of the trial, and that is all there is to the matter.

Not Necessary to Discuss.

The New Mexican says that Hon. Placido Sandoval tendered his resignation as territorial superintendent of schools, and it was accepted. Then Colonel Frost adds: There is no use in discussing the whys and wherefores of this action of Mr. Sandoval. Suffice it for all practical purposes, that it has been taken. A highwayman, let us suppose, puts a pistol to a man's head and compels him to give up his purse. A friend of the Knight of the Road says: "The man gave up his purse and it was accepted. There is no use discussing the whys and wherefores of this action. Suffice it for all practical purposes, the man gave up his purse."—Las Vegas Optic.

Our esteemed contemporary, in getting off the above, does not seem to know what it is talking about. However, this is usual. If it must know why Mr. Placido Sandoval resigned, the reason will be given it. A fact, that is well established and cannot be denied, is the following: During the session of the Thirty-second legislative assembly a deal was made between Democratic officials and certain members of the legislative council, of which Mr. Sandoval was one, to divide the territorial offices among members of the council and to raise the emoluments of such, in instances where the members of the combine would benefit. This is a political trick that is practiced often. In this instance, however, some of those in the deal overshot the mark. The statute is plain in declaring, that no member of the legislative council is eligible to hold an office, the emoluments of which were increased during his term as such member. Mr. Sandoval received the very nice office of superintendent of public instruction in the deal and the emoluments of the office were increased at the same time. Under the organic act he was ineligible to hold the office. He was to be removed. He asked to be allowed to resign, which favor Governor Otero, in his official discretion, saw fit to grant. Mr. Sandoval and his political friends should be thankful for the favor granted. But the gang of Democratic bosses, controlling the Optic, has neither sense nor judgment nor decency and

elects by a good majority and serving as a member of the council of the Thirty-second legislative assembly with ability, efficiency and zeal, and laboring effectively and successfully for good and wholesome legislation for the county and territory. In April, 1897, he was elected to the office of mayor of this city, his term expiring within the next few days. His administration was indorsed by the voters of Santa Fe on last Tuesday by an overwhelming Republican majority.

Mr. Spiess has built up for himself during the seven years of his practice of the law a very lucrative business and is among the foremost of the attorneys of the first judicial district. He is well known to the people of the entire district and has many staunch friends among the leading Republicans of the counties of Santa Fe, Taos, Rio Arriba and San Juan, composing the district.

The people of this district are greatly pleased with the appointment, knowing that it was the best that could have been made by Governor Otero. Mr. Spiess has the ability and the knowledge of law to fill the office with credit and honor to the appointing power and to himself and with benefit to the people and the administration of justice. That he stands well with the people is shown by the fact that during the past five years he has been elected five times to public office.

The New Mexican is of the opinion, that Mr. Spiess will fulfill the expectations of his many warm friends, and will fill the important office to which he has been appointed in a just, energetic, fearless and capable manner, and will do his level best for the great cause of law and order and for the exact and impartial administration of justice in this, the First judicial district.

cannot leave well enough alone. That's the milk in the coconut in this case and it is placed before the people in the mildest possible form.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Meeting at Albuquerque—Democratic Leaders Getting Their Party in Shape for Defeat This Fall.

Pursuant to call the Democratic territorial committee met at Albuquerque on Saturday night. There were present in person Chairman Antonio Joseph, Ojo Caliente; Secretary Lorion Miller, Albuquerque; F. A. Manzanares, J. D. W. Veeder, Las Vegas; Lucius Dills, Roswell; W. S. Hopewell, Hillsboro; George Curry, Tularosa; W. H. Pope, C. F. Easley, Santa Fe; J. J. Leeson, Socorro; Neil B. Field, Gordon D. Pearce, Albuquerque; W. B. Walton, J. W. Fleming, A. B. Fall, G. F. Gould, H. C. Young, A. Scheurich, J. H. Crist, H. M. Dougherty, D. S. Miller, Adolfo Torres and J. K. Keegan were represented by proxy.

W. B. Walton, a member of the committee from Grant county tendered his resignation on account of having moved from Deming to Silver City, which is also the residence of J. W. Fleming, the other member from Grant county. Mr. Walton's resignation was accepted and J. H. Mahoney, of Deming, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Manuel Cisneros was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of George Sena, of Lincoln. A committee consisting of Neil B. Field, C. F. Easley, Lucius Dills, W. S. Hopewell and F. A. Manzanares was appointed to draft an address to the voters of New Mexico. The report of this committee was unanimously adopted as reported without change and will be sent broadcast throughout fair and sunny New Mexico and it is supposed and hoped by the committee, will strike terror and dismay and bring about fear and trembling among the Republicans and will elect the Democratic-Popular and Pop tickets, delegate, legislative and county next fall by 40,000 majority.

And then after a collection of funds, to defray expenses and the transaction of routine business, the committee adjourned.

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It is the intention of the present management to largely increase the capacity of the plant and equip it with every modern appliance for the successful and cheap treatment of ores and concentrates. Consignments and correspondence solicited. Advances will be made on ores.

A NATIONAL SANITARIUM.

New Mexico's and Colorado's Climate Compared.

From the Denver Republican. Delegate Ferguson of New Mexico should have no difficulty in inducing congress to permit the American Invalid Aid society of Boston to use 160 acres of public land forming part of the Fort Stanton military reservation in New Mexico for the erection of a sanitarium for the treatment of pulmonary diseases. The land is of little value and the establishment of the proposed sanitarium might lead to the erection of more such institutions in the southwest.

It is well known that the climate of New Mexico is well suited to the treatment of pulmonary diseases, and the federal government is sufficiently interested in the development of that territory to justify it in permitting the use of so small a tract of public land for so worthy a purpose. It would subject the government to no loss, and it might lead to great profit for New Mexico. Doubtless the result of the proposed experiment would be made known to all the east.

The climate of the Rocky mountain states and territories may justly be counted among their permanent resources. It cannot be hurt by the presence of many invalids, and the greater the number of such persons who may take advantage of it the greater will be the revenues of the communities in which they may make their homes.

No Colorado man can in reason object to the establishment of a sanitarium of the kind suggested in New Mexico. The climate of that territory has some advantages over that of Colorado. But on the other hand, Colorado's climate has what would generally be considered compensating advantages of its own. The climate of New Mexico is milder and the air softer. That of Colorado is more bracing and exhilarating. The former may be more suited for persons far advanced in a pulmonary complaint. That of Colorado is better for those who have more vitality and are therefore more capable of taking outdoor exercise.

Some cough mixtures smother the cough. But the next breeze fans it into life again.

Better put the cough out. That is, better go deeper and smother the fires of inflammation. Troches cannot do this. Neither can plain cod-liver oil.

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